

NAG Library Routine Document

F06QKF

Note: before using this routine, please read the Users' Note for your implementation to check the interpretation of ***bold italicised*** terms and other implementation-dependent details.

1 Purpose

F06QKF permutes the rows or columns of a real rectangular matrix using a ***double precision*** array of permutations.

2 Specification

```
SUBROUTINE F06QKF(SIDE, TRANS, N, PERM, K, B, LDB)
INTEGER          N, K, LDB
double precision PERM(*), B(LDB,*)
CHARACTER*1      SIDE, TRANS
```

3 Description

F06QKF performs one of the permutation operations

$$\begin{array}{ll} B \leftarrow P^T B, & B \leftarrow PB, \\ B \leftarrow BP^T & \text{or } B \leftarrow BP, \end{array}$$

where B is a real matrix, and P is a permutation matrix.

P is represented in the form

$$P = P_{1,p_1} P_{2,p_2} \cdots P_{n,p_n},$$

where $P_{i,j}$ is the permutation matrix that interchanges items i and j ; that is, $P_{i,j}$ is the unit matrix with rows and columns i and j interchanged. If $i = j$, $P_{i,j} = I$.

Let m denote the number of rows of B if $\text{SIDE} = \text{'L'}$, or the number of columns of B if $\text{SIDE} = \text{'R'}$: the routine does not require m to be passed as an argument, but assumes that $m \geq p_i$, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

This routine requires the indices p_i to be supplied in a ***double precision*** array (the routine takes the integer part of the array elements); F06QJF performs the same operation with the indices supplied in an INTEGER array.

4 References

None.

5 Parameters

1:	SIDE – CHARACTER*1	<i>Input</i>
2:	TRANS – CHARACTER*1	<i>Input</i>

On entry: specifies the operation to be performed.

SIDE = 'L' and TRANS = 'T'
 $B \leftarrow P^T B$.

SIDE = 'L' and TRANS = 'N'
 $B \leftarrow PB$.

SIDE = 'R' and TRANS = 'T'
 $B \leftarrow BP^T$.

SIDE = 'R' and TRANS = 'N'
 $B \leftarrow BP$.

Constraints:

SIDE = 'L' or 'R';
 TRANS = 'N' or 'T'.

- 3: N – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: n , the number of interchanges in the representation of P .
Constraint: $N \geq 0$.
- 4: PERM(*) – **double precision** array *Input*
Note: the dimension of the array PERM must be at least $\max(1, N)$.
On entry: the n indices p_i which define the interchanges in the representation of P . It is usual to have $p_i \geq i$, but this is not necessary.
Constraint: $1 \leq \text{PERM}(i) \leq m$.
- 5: K – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: k , the number of columns of B if SIDE = 'L', or the number of rows of B if SIDE = 'R'.
Constraint: $K \geq 0$.
- 6: B(LDB,*) – **double precision** array *Input/Output*
Note: the second dimension of the array B must be at least $\max(1, K)$ if SIDE = 'L' and at least $\max(1, m)$ if SIDE = 'R'.
On entry: the original matrix B ; B is m by k if SIDE = 'L', or k by m if SIDE = 'R'.
On exit: the permuted matrix B .
- 7: LDB – INTEGER *Input*
On entry: the first dimension of the array B as declared in the (sub)program from which F06QKF is called.
Constraints:
 if SIDE = 'L', $\text{LDB} \geq \max(1, m)$;
 if SIDE = 'R', $\text{LDB} \geq \max(1, K)$.

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

None.

7 Accuracy

Not applicable.

8 Further Comments

None.

9 Example

None.